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Providence Independent

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ACCEPT THE TRUTH WHEREVER FOUND. || DO RIGHT FOR THE SAKE OF RIGHT

Volume 21.

Collegeville, Pa., Thursday, March 12, 1896.

Whole Number: 1081

J. W. ROYER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
TRAPPE, Pa. Office at his residence, nearly
opposite Masonic Hall.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
EVANSBURG, Pa. Office Hours:—Until 9
a. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Office Hours:—Until
9 a. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

S. B. HORNING, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
EVANSBURG, Pa. Telephone in office.
Office Hours until 9 a. m.

D. R. B. F. PLACE,
Dentist,
311 DEKALB ST., NORRISTOWN, Pa.
Room 6 and 7, Second Floor. Full sets of teeth,
\$5 to \$10. Teeth extracted by new process or gas.

Cheapest Dentist in Norristown.
N. S. BORNEMAN, D. D. S.,
209 SWADE STREET, (first house
below Main Street, NORRISTOWN, Pa.
(Formerly of Boyertown).
The only place where Pure Nitrous Oxide
(Laughing Gas) is made a specialty for the
painless extraction of teeth. Artificial sets from
\$5 to \$10. English and German spoken.

D. R. FRANK BRANDETH,
(Successor to Dr. Chas. Ryckman.)
DENTIST,
ROYERSFORD, Pa. Practical Dentistry at
home prices.

F. G. HOBSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
NORRISTOWN - AND - COLLEGEVILLE.
All legal business attended promptly. First-
class Stock Fire Insurance Companies repre-
sented. At home, Collegeville, every evening.

EDWARD E. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
and NOTARY PUBLIC. Settlement of Estates a
Specialty.
Office:—Corner Swede and 4th Streets oppo-
site Court House. RENTON—North cor. Mar-
shall & Stanbridge Sts., NORRISTOWN, Pa.

MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
Land Title and Trust Company Building, 608
and 610 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.
Room 23.

I. C. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Room 36. 420 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

HARVEY L. SHOMO,
Attorney at Law,
ROYERSFORD, Pa. All business entrusted to
my care promptly attended to. Also on
Patents and pensions. 4-11

JOHN T. WAGNER,
Attorney-at-Law,
501 SWADE STREET, - NORRISTOWN, Pa.
Speaks English or German. Evening office at
home, near Ironbridge, Pa. 12-26.

J. M. ZIMMERMAN,
Justice of the Peace,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Legal Papers, Bonds,
Deeds, etc., executed and acknowledgements
taken. Conveyancing and Real Estate
business generally attended to. The
clerking of sales a specialty.

JOHN S. HUNSICKER,
Justice of the Peace,
RAHN STATION, Pa. Conveyancer and Gen-
eral Business Agent. Clerking of Sales
attended to. Charges reasonable.

EDWARD DAVID,
Painter and
Paper-Hanger,
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always on hand.

L. B. WISMER,
Practical Slater,
COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Always on hand roofing
slate, slate flagging and roofing felt. All
orders promptly attended to. Also on
hand a lot of greystone flagging.

J. P. KOONS,
Practical Slater.
RAHN STATION, Pa. Dealer in every quality
of Roofing, Flagging and Ornamental Slates.
Send for estimates and prices.

DANIEL SHULER,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, Pa. Contracts for the construction
of all kinds of buildings executed. Estimates
cheerfully furnished. 23ma.

A. J. TRUCKENESS,
—TEACHER OF—
Vocal & Instrumental Music,
PROVIDENCE SQUARE, Pa. Organs tuned
and repaired. 14aply.

PASSENGERS
And Baggage
Conveyed to and from Collegeville Station.
Charges reasonable.
HENRY YOST, Collegeville, Pa.

JOHN H. CASSELLBERRY,
Surveyor and Conveyancer.
All kinds of legal papers drawn. The clerk-
ing of sales a specialty. Charges reasonable.
P. O. Address: Lower Providence, Pa. Resi-
dence: Evansburg, Pa. 18oc.

SUNDAY PAPERS.
The different Philadelphia papers delivered
to those wishing to purchase in Collegeville and
Trappe, every Sunday morning.
HENRY YOST, News Agent.
Collegeville, Pa.

F. W. WALTERS,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, Pa.
Contracts for all kinds of buildings executed.
Estimates cheerfully furnished. 9jan.

W. J. THOMPSON,
— PROPRIETOR OF —
Collegeville Meat Store!
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, and Dried Meats
always on hand.
Patrons served from wagon every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. 28no.

LITERARY.
CONDUCTED BY
FRANCES G. MOSER.
**How Our National Hymn was
Written.**

The following letter, written to Dr.
Philips, of the West Chester State
Normal School, Sept. 20, 1892, was
published in the February number of
the *Normal Amulet*. We reprint it be-
cause it is the story of how our Na-
tional Hymn was written, by the author
himself:

The story of the writing of "My
Country 'Tis of Thee," is, soon, as it
has been often told. About 60 years
ago, or more, Mr. Wm. C. Woodbridge,
a great friend of education, visited
Russia to examine the German public
school system, in order to ascertain if
any of its features could be wisely in-
troduced into the United States. He
found singing practiced very largely
in the schools, the theory being pre-
valent that every one has a voice for
singing, if only he had courage to let
it out. On his return to this country
he brought a large number of music
books, especially such as were used in
the schools of Germany, and other
musical manuals. He put them into
the hands of Mr. Lowell Mason, who
was the conservator of our church
music, and known throughout the
country, and who also was endeavor-
ing to educate a children's choir in
connection with one of the churches
of Boston. We were on terms of
intimacy, and he, knowing that I had
some facility in the German language,
brought the books to me, saying:
"Here, Mr. Woodbridge has sent me a
lot of German books. I don't know
what they contain; but you can read
and understand them." He then asked
me to look over the leaves as I had
leisure and give him translations of
the German children's songs which
struck me favorably, or to write pieces
of my own, such that he could use with
the music. One dismal afternoon in Feb-
ruary, 1832, then in my last year of
theological study in Andover Semina-
ry—I was turning over the leaves of
one of these books when my attention
was arrested by the music, ever since
used with my hymn. I did not know
it was "God Save the King." Glanc-
ing at the German words I saw that it
was a patriotic hymn and instantly felt
the impulse to write a hymn of my
own adapted to the tune, and in half
an hour, the words stood almost pre-
cisely as they stand to-day. I dropped
it my portfolio, and thought no more
of it. I did not plan to write a
national hymn. I did not think I had
done so. Sometime afterwards I gave
it to Mr. Mason with some other
hymns and on the following Fourth-of-
July, he brought it out in a children's
celebration of the day in the Park
street church, Boston. It was soon
taken up by the schools everywhere
and I trust it has been among the
influences through which our happy
country has been brought to such a
position of freedom and independence,
loved and honored by her citizens. I
have heard the hymn sung in all the
quarters of the globe, and from Maine
to California. But never in the 60
years since it was written, has the
hymn received such honor as it will
have on the 21st of October 1892. The
governor of Massachusetts in his
proclamation recommends that at a
given hour all the schools of the
State sing the hymn together in their
several places in one grand chorus.
An editor suggests that this will be
done, not in Massachusetts alone, but
in many other States. Pardon me the
personality of suggesting that Col-
umbus Day, October 21st, will also
be my 84th birthday, and I cannot
conceive that a greater honor can be
done me, than the singing of my hymn
of 60 years ago in so grand and sweet
a chorus. Respectfully yours,
S. F. SMITH.

Edgar Wilson Nye, the popular
humorist, who was known to the read-
ing public as "Bill Nye," and who died
in Asheville, N. C., on February 22,
was born in Shirley, Maine, on August
25, 1850. When he was two years old
his parents went to live in St. Croix
county, Wisconsin. He was educated
at an academy at River Falls, studied
law, and went to Wyoming Territory,
where he was admitted to the bar in
1876. Early in life he began to con-
tribute humorous sketches to the
Western newspaper, using the pen
name of "Bill Nye." He established

a daily paper in Laramie City, Wyo.,
called the Boomerang, and while
editing it he was also justice of the
peace, postmaster, school superin-
tendent and United States Commis-
sioner. This venture did not prove a
success, and he returned to Hudson,
Wisconsin, where he rapidly rose as a
writer. Several years ago he took
up his residence in Staten Island, and
later made his home in Asheville,
North Carolina, and was an extensive
contributor to many publications. He
was the author of several books,
among which were Bill Nye and the
Boomerang, The Forty Lions, Baled
Hay, Bill Nye's Blossom Rock, Re-
marks, and the Comic History of the
United States. He was very popular
as a lecturer and devoted much of his
time during recent years to giving
lectures in various sections of the
country. He was the author of several
plays, but these did not win the suc-
cess that crowned his efforts as a
humorous writer and lecturer.

Reminiscences of the Rebellion.
BY G. S. NICHOLS, OAKS, PA.

After our double-quickening to get in
the rain, we crossed the bridge, which
brought us in a country between the
two branches of the Shenandoah. A
grist mill near by afforded diversite-
ment to the boys, particularly those
who understood converting wheat into
flour. The owner of the mill had gone
with the rebels, leaving a well-stocked
mill; and Yankee enterprise assisted
the change of wheat into flour, and all
this without money or price. Flour
baked in cakes, mixed with water and
without baking powder or soda of any
kind, the cakes must be eaten while
warm, for when cold they could be
used to an advantage at close quarters
for grape shot, or might be substituted
for cobble stones to pave a back street
in a first-class city. The boys paid
many visits to the mill, and as they
did not have doughtrays or bread
baskets to carry the flour with, why a
poncho would answer—that is if the
flour did not run out the hole of said
clothing you put your head through.
It was not hard work to find the mill,
as flour like snow covered the ground,
and all you had to do was to follow the
tracks in the flour, and the mill was at
the end of the trail.

There are so many little stories to
tell in this Front Royal campaign,
that if I were writing history, I do
not believe I would be able to write
"finis" very soon; and the end would
not be of any consequence, as the
front part would be. How the Penn-
sylvania Dutch Yankees pulled the
wool over a real down East Yankee,
and the New York boys, too. But
must tell one before we fasten our
mortal body to the running board
of a freight car with a gun sling
to keep ourselves from rolling off
should we go to sleep, and make the
trip by rail from Front Royal to Man-
assas Junction after night, on a rail-
road, that did not seem to be the
safest road in the world, and which
could have been "tempered" by the
enemy and run into a chasm, seemed
rather a big undertaking in the dark.
But the trains came up all right, and
surely we ought to go back; and who
would be so unreasonable to condemn
a bridge, likewise a railroad, when it
carries you over safely? Orders
against foraging were to be strictly en-
forced; no one should indulge in this
pastime without it was ordered from
headquarters, for then it would carry
with it military dignity, a military air.
It would not be stealing, but just sim-
ply taking by military authority; then
when the war was over a fair compen-
sation would be paid for the same, pro-
viding the owners were loyal or could
prove their loyalty.

There was nothing in this world I
enjoyed more than to help myself to
providence intended for the rebel army,
and yet I never took anything I could
not carry. A soldier could with all
the "sang froid" of a politician steal a
country, but the matter was to hide it.
He could steal a full-grown sheep, but
to keep it out of sight, or get away
with it, was the rub. I have gotten
away with a leg of mutton concealed
under a poncho, which I wore for fear
it might rain; have enjoyed a little
recital of my military experience
while coming to camp, passing the
guards, saluting the colonel, major,
officer of the day; and when asked
questions by these officers, with the
sweetest, most innocent military look
on my countenance, the leg of mutton
under my left arm—which was almost
paralyzed holding but a few pounds in
the same position so long—answered
every question whether I saw any of
the 88th Regiment stealing sheep, etc.,
and successfully run the gauntlet, de-
positing said leg of mutton in my tent,
my arm almost pulled out of the socket
keeping it in the same position for a
long time, and I often shudder to
think if I had had the frame of an
eight-year-old lamb under my arm, the

colonel would have had me put in the
guard house, court martialed, while he
would have eaten the sheep himself.

Once Captain Carnack was officer of
the day. Some of our officers, most
notably among them, was Lieutenant
Louis Wagner then, Commandant of
Camp William Penn later on, and
Director of Public Works of Philadel-
phia some time after the war. These
men concluded to have mutton for din-
ner. They corralled some sheep, and
the fun began. The chase was a lively
one and came under the military vision
of General Hartsuff, who commanded
a brigade in the division and who I
always considered was from "Bosting"
on Massachusetts bay. He reported to
Col. McLean, saying those men are
disobeying orders, killing sheep. I
see, says the Colonel, they must be
Massachusetts men; my men do not
steal sheep. Don't? You're wrong;
they belong to your regiment; they
have "88" on their caps. The Colonel
had to cave. General Hartsuff was
sizing them up with a field glass, and
knew whereof he said. Colonel Mc-
Lean called on the officer of the day,
saying some of our men are out kill-
ing sheep; find out who they are and
bring them to camp immediately. The
Captain, viewing the situation, sent a
Sergeant over to the men to notify
them the Colonel and General Hart-
suff were on to the racket, and the
officer of the day had orders to arrest
them. And then he, the officer of the
day, made a detour to head them off—
not the men, but the sheep—and help
carry the mutton home. As it was,
the Captain hid behind the trees, not
to capture them or to see who they
were, but so he couldn't see them; and
then when he made his report to Col.
McLean he could say after the manner
of the great Washington when he was
a boy: "Colonel, I did not see any of
our men killing sheep; I can't tell a
lie, they were soldiers, who must have
belonged to some other regiment." I
was not permitted to hear the report
the Captain made to the Colonel, if
any; but I know Richards and myself
had fried mutton for dinner and
stewed mutton for supper, and while
we were cooking it the Colonel came
around, and seeing us busily engaged,
said: "Sergeants, cooking supper?"
"Yes, sir," with a salute; "cooking a
hishy hashy, and the way the smoke
from this green wood we have to burn
gets in my eyes I'm afraid it will be a
hella-of-a-stew, too." I often thought
the Colonel mistrusted us, for when
the meat was stewing it smelled as if
it was anything but beef. But the
officer of the day had a nice piece of
mutton cooked and sent it to the
Colonel's tent, and after the Colonel
made his supper off of it, it made very
little difference to him whether the
men who captured said sheep had "88"
on their caps or not. The officer of
the day did not tell a lie. He did not
know these men were sheep hunting.
He got behind the rocks and trees to
give them a chance to get to camp.
He could not see through a rock or a
tree, and anyway these men could not
belong to the 88th Regiment, for a
man with these two figures on his cap
would not stop at one sheep; he would
steal the whole flock. It was all the
sheep or none, whole hog or no dinner,
with them, and when in battle it was
whip or get whipped, and always stood
their ground until forced to give way,
or as long as any other troops "held
on." This assertion may be taken
with a grain or two of salt, as we do
not claim the 88th Regiment did all
the fighting, and there were times when
the orders were "to get back," and they
got back; but it is made to show the
make-up of the regiment; though not
suffering the greatest casualties, they
very materially aided in some pretty
hard knocks, to knock the Confederacy
under, and where they had (or the men
had) confidence in their leaders, they
fought with the same valor, courage,
and daring, which is characteristic of a
Pennsylvania volunteer.

MADMAN IN A BALLOON.
"Tom, is Jack Tunnicliffe going with
you to-morrow?" said my wife to me.
"I wish you would take some one
else."
"Why, Norah?" I asked.
"He's been stranger than ever in his
manner since his wife died, I hear. In
fact I've been told by more than one
person that he's quite insane at times.
It's not to be wondered at if he is, poor
fellow. I don't know a sadder case.
He'd only been married a week. Such
a horrible death, too! It's enough to
turn a man's brain, and I must confess,
Tom, I wish Jack was not going with
you."
"Nonsense, Norah! People always
exaggerate and make the worst of
things, as you know. If a man's at
all original or eccentric, it's at once
assumed that he's not compos. Of
course Jack's low and absent-minded,
and perhaps a bit peculiar at times.
How can he help brooding over his
terrible loss? He wants some exciting

occupation to take off his thoughts
from his trouble. He's as fond of
ballooning as I am, and a trip will do
him all the good in the world."

The above conversation between my
wife and myself took place on the
evening before the day which I had
fixed for a balloon ascent. Ballooning
was my hobby. I had conceived a
liking for it on my very first ascent.
This liking had become a "craze," for
the novel experience and strange sen-
sation of sailing over houses and trees
and of soaring into the clouds had a
peculiar fascination for me.

Recently I had tried to combine
utility with pleasure, and had made
some ascents solely for scientific pur-
poses. I had found a kindred spirit in
young Tunnicliffe, and we had many
delightful and successful trips together.
Owing to the untimely death of my
friend's wife, our aerial expeditions
had been suspended for a while. As
several weeks had elapsed since that
sad event I felt anxious to resume
these expeditions, and as Tunnicliffe
had expressed his willingness to ac-
company me, a day had been fixed for
our next trip. It was when I was
talking to my wife about this selfsame
trip that she expressed her regret that
Jack Tunnicliffe was going with me.

I had not much difficulty, however,
in overcoming her objections and
allaying her fears. She was not averse
to my hobby, and had even accom-
panied me in one or two of my shorter
journeys in the air. Moreover, she
sympathized with me in my desire "to
make some useful discovery," and was
therefore unwilling to damp my ardor
or hinder the progress of observations.
She had felt the exhilarating effect of
a balloon ascent, and my reference to
the benefit young Tunnicliffe would
probably derive from the projected
trip appealed to her experience as well
as to her tender heart.

Accordingly, next day, at the ap-
pointed time, everything being in
readiness, we started on our aerostatic
journey. Tunnicliffe, contrary to his
usual demeanor, seemed a little ex-
cited, but this caused me no appre-
hension. His interest had apparently
been awakened, and it was only
natural that he should be animated on
such an occasion. The balloon was
set at liberty as soon as we had taken
our seats, and the machine rose
beautifully. There was a gentle
breeze, which bore us slightly south-
ward. We rose slowly at first, and so
had plenty of time to gaze on the
vast and extending panorama below
us.

Presently we entered a huge bank
or mountain of cloud of the kind
called cumulus, and when surrounded
by a chilling mist, were induced to
put on the wraps we had brought.
When we emerged from the clouds a
scene of fairy-like beauty suddenly
burst upon us. We were in a kind of
basin, surrounded by mountains of
clouds of the most fantastic shapes,
of enormous size and of dazzling
brightness. Now and then, as we rose,
we caught sight also of wondrous
ravines of curious shape and great
depth. These mountains of clouds,
with their silvery and golden sides,
their dark shadows, their varied tints
and summits of dazzling whiteness,
presented to our wondering gaze a
scene of unsurpassed beauty and
grandeur.

This sublime spectacle evoked my
highest admiration, while the silence
and vastness of space inspired me
with awe. I drunk in these exquisite
and varied delights with such avidity
and with such absorbing interest that
I had scarcely looked at, or spoken to
my companion since we started. But
an exclamation from him now diverted
my attention, and, glancing at him, I
was surprised that he had risen and
was much excited.

"What is it, Jack?" I asked.
"Isn't it glorious?" he replied. "I
wonder if heaven is much more
beautiful? How delightful it would be
if we could reach it! I could see my
Ada again, then."

"My dear fellow!" I interposed,
hastily, somewhat alarmed—not so
much by his words as by his excited
manner and wild look; "you think
too much of such things. You have
been brooding over your loss more
than is good for you. Will you?"
"At any rate," cried he, vehemently,
"it's worth trying, so here goes," and,
seizing one of the sand bags, he threw
it over. The lightened balloon at
once began to rise quickly.

"What are you doing, Jack?" I
shouted. "For heaven's sake, keep
calm. We are a good height already.
We shan't be able to breathe if we go
much higher. It's becoming uncom-
fortable as it is."
"Shan't we? We'll see about that.
I'm going to try anyhow. Besides, I
don't care if I can't breathe. I want
to see my Ada. That's all I care
about."

I began to fear the word. Was he
going mad? Were the reports true
and not exaggerated at all? What a
fool I had been not to be more
cautious. Whether he was mad or

not, he was in a dangerous mood, and
my position was far from pleasant.
To oppose him would evidently aggra-
vate him and make matters worse. To
humor him was undoubtedly the
wisest course.

"Look here, Jack!" I cried. "You
say you want to see Ada. I can tell
you of a better and surer way of
going to her than this. If you will
listen to me (here I involuntarily
moved my hand toward the valve
cord), if you will listen to me I—"

"None of your blarney, man! I'm
not to be wheedled so. I'm too old a
bird for that. Leave that cord alone,
can't you? I'm not going down again
to-day. I'm going to see what's up
there, and don't you try to stop me,"
and he glared fiercely at me.

The horrible nature of my situation
was now only too apparent—there
could no longer be any doubt of
Tunnicliffe's condition. I was in a
balloon with a madman and about four
miles from the earth. I felt the cold
sweat upon my brow and my brain
began to reel. But with a tremendous
effort I pulled myself together, for
my only chance of safety was in re-
taining my self-possession. To at-
tempt to overpower him was out of
the question—the strength of a mad-
man is so well known. My only hope
of escape was to outwit him. But
how? Forced into unnatural activity
as my brain was by my desperate
situation, and the necessity of prompt
action, I could think of no device
or ruse that would do any good; I
was completely at the mercy of the
madman.

The hopelessness of my case
paralyzed all my energies. I felt
unable to move or speak, and even the
power to think was almost gone. In
my desperation I glanced at the valve
cord. Owing to the rotary motion of
the balloon it had unfortunately be-
come entangled. To free it should be
obliged to crawl into the ring. But to
attempt such a thing, even if I were
physically capable of it, would be
certain to lead to a struggle which
would as certainly send one or both of
us out of the car.

We were now at such a height that
asphyxia was imminent. I could hear
my heart throb quite plainly. I
breathed with difficulty, and a horrible
sensation like that of seasickness came
over me. The cold was so intense
that I shivered, notwithstanding my
wraps. The mental strain was terrible.
I was almost frantic. Knowing, how-
ever, that in a few minutes I should be
unconscious, and that then all would be
over with me, I nerved myself for one
last effort. As I rose from my seat my
eyes fell on the grapnel. Fortunately
it was on my side of the car. A sud-
den idea struck me; here was a
weapon at hand. It was an awful
thought—it would be a terrible deed.
But there was now no alternative, no
time for delay. My senses were going.
I stretched out my hand; but the
madman, who never took his eye off
me, had detected my purpose. With
a sudden movement he darted forward
and seized the grapnel, but in his
eagerness to forestall me he had pre-
cipitated himself too far over the side
of the car and almost lost his balance.
He made a desperate effort to recover
himself, but seized with a sudden and
irresistible impulse, I pushed him over,
and, with a horrible yell (which rings
in my ears whenever I recall the
occurrence), the madman disappeared
from my sight.

Almost mad myself—I am sure that
I was not quite so just then—I
climbed into the ring to reach the
valve line. But my hands were so
stiff and numb with the cold that I
could not grasp the cord. By a kind
of inspiration which seemed providen-
tial, I seized the cord with my
teeth, and after two or three tugs the
valve opened with a loud clang and
the balloon began to descend. Thank
heaven! I was saved. My hands
being useless, I was obliged to throw
up my arms and drop into the car,
where I lay motionless and uncon-
scious for a while.

My swoon could not have lasted
more than a few seconds, for when I
recovered the barometer showed that
I was still in a high latitude, although
the balloon was descending rapidly. I
rubbed and beat my hands until the
circulation was restored. Then I set
about making the necessary precaution
against a too rapid descent. But I
acted more like an automaton than a
conscious agent, for I seemed in a
kind of stupor or trance all the time.

How and when I reached the solid
earth I cannot say. I have only a
dim, hazy recollection of being sur-
rounded by a crowd of people. Some
were bending over me and seemed be
questioning me, but I couldn't make
out what they said. I felt an awful
pain in my head, and remember
nothing more until I found myself in
bed in a dark room and my wife bend-
ing over me. This was several days
afterward, and I learned then that I
had been brought home in a delirious
state and had had brain fever.

When I recovered my friends con-

gratulated me, and tried to persuade
me that as my homicidal act was done
in self-defense it was justifiable. I
hope it was, but I can never recall it
without misgiving and horror, and
I have never made a balloon ascent
since.—*Hartford Times.*

**SUSAN COULDN'T BE TRUSTED
THERE.**

A long legged, gawky sort of a
chap from down the Potomac, who was
visiting Washington, was walking
about the office of the Arlington hotel,
apparently gazing on it as one of the
sights of the town, when one of the
clerks tackled him for a bit of fun.
"Is there anything we can do for
you?" inquired the clerk?
"I reckon not," was the reply.
"Perhaps you would like a room if
you are going to be in town?"
"Well, I reckon I ain't; leastways,
not right now."

"Do you think of coming?"
"Well, yes, me and my wife has been
talkin' about it."
"Of course, if you come, you won't
find a better place than this to stay.
We are in the finest quarter of the
city, and the White House is just
across the street."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the rooster.
"Yes, indeed."
"Then it ain't no place for my wife."
This was a starter for the clerk.
"Why not?" he asked in surprise.
"She would be greatly pleased."

"In course she would. She'd be
tickled to death, she would, but I
won't let her come."
"But why?"
"You don't know my wife, I
reckon."

"I have never had that pleasure,"
bowed the clerk.

"In course you haven't. She's a
fine woman, but she's got her weak-
nesses."
"But life in this hotel would bring
her around all right."
"That's what you say, young feller,
but I know Susan. Why, ef she come
here to live, she wouldn't be here
a week till she'd be runnin' across the
street seven times a day to borrow some
dern thing or other from the White
House folks. She can't help it to save
her life, but they're kinder used to it
in our place, and it makes it come a
good deal easier on me than it would
here, where people is some different
in their notions. No, sir, ef we come
to Washington to stop any time I'm goin'
to git out in the suburbs, where Su-
san will have room to spread without
bumpin' up ag'inst the fust families."
—N. Y. Sun.

ON THE "GROUND FLOOR."

Thousands of men who fancy that
they may grow quickly and easily rich
through speculation have been deluded
with the assurance, from older and
warier speculators than they, that they
were "going in on the ground floor" in
some financial scheme. This means
that a man belongs, or supposes that
he belongs, to the small circle of oper-
ators who are in the inner management
of the "enterprise," and who may be
expected to get the cream of the profit.

How this admission to the "ground
floor" often works—how, indeed, it
may be expected to work—is illustrated
by a story told on the exchanges. A.,
who was inclined to speculate, met B.,
a solid business man, in the street one
day, and said to him:

"If you will lend me five hundred
dollars, I can pay it back in thirty
days, with interest, and make five
hundred out of it for myself."

"How can you do that?"
"Oh, there's a great scheme on the
street,—a perfectly sure thing,—and I
have a chance to go in on the ground
floor."

"Are you positive?"
"Perfectly positive."

The business man, on this assurance,
lent him the money. More than a
month afterward the two met again,
and B. asked A. how his investment
was coming on.

"Oh, that's all going up the spout,"
answered A.

"You mean the money's lost?"
"Every cent of it."

"Why, I thought you were going in
on the ground floor."

"I did go in on the ground floor."

"What was the matter, then?"
"There was a miserable scamp in the
cellar!"

There will no doubt be found to be
the case in the majority of tempting
investments. Wealth is seldom
honestly gained without time, effort
and the exercise of prudence and
sagacity; and where it is made in
sudden and questionable ways, there
is a "mean scamp in the cellar" to
absorb the investments of the deluded
people who think they are influential
in the enterprise.

No woman should ever marry a
widower who has figured out how
much his first wife's final sickness and
death cost him.

FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE, Governor of Massachusetts, died of paralysis Thursday at his home in Lowell, aged 54 years.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS, on Thursday, appointed Charles B. McMichael to succeed the late Judge Henry Reed, of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court No. 3. Governor Hastings is thought to have made an excellent selection in Judge McMichael.

WHEN directly approached the other day on the subject of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison remarked: "I must decline at this time to discuss the question." Read between lines this means that Mr. Pattison won't refuse to accept the high honor if the opportunity is presented.

It is being currently reported that large sums of money have been raised among manufacturers to further the Honorable Wm. McKinley's candidacy for the Republican nomination for President. If the report be true, does it follow that those who are most interested in McKinley tariffs are spending their money for the sake of maintaining a just political principle? Does it?

On Monday the President nominated to the Senate James M. Beck as United States District Attorney, R. Loper Baird as Appraiser of Merchandise at Phila. port and Ethelbert Watts as Consul at Norgen, Switzerland. In addition to these, Ex-Congressman Reilly, of Schuylkill county, was nominated as Marshal of the Eastern district. The appointees first named are residents of Philadelphia.

The Republican Club of Worcester township, last week, adopted resolutions endorsing the re-nomination and re-election of Hon. B. Witman Dambly to the Legislature. The resolutions refer to Mr. Dambly's conspicuous service to the people of the county and the State at large in leading the opposition to and defeating the proposed reduction of the State appropriation to the public schools, and to the claim of the middle section of the county to a Representative. Mr. Dambly fully deserves the evidence of esteem bestowed upon him by his neighbors. He has proved himself to be a capable and conscientious public servant, and if this consideration of highest import receives due recognition he will be re-nominated.

An esteemed correspondent, who resides in Perkiomen township, requests the editor of this paper to furnish "a disquisition upon the general subject of 'values,' with a view of showing us upon what, in an ultimate analysis, the value of any dollar is based; or, if a more concrete topic is desirable, show us upon what the value of the present U. S. gold dollar is based?"

With a deferential bow to our correspondent we proceed to observe, as briefly as possible: Many centuries ago, ere mediums of exchange, or monies, were introduced into the marts of commerce, a general system of barter or trade prevailed among mankind, and the various commodities exchanged possessed, by mutual consent on the part of producers, certain relative values, which varied from time to time in accord with what was then and what is now the inexorable natural principle of supply and demand. Gradually there was evolved—through the force of changing conditions, requirements and experiences—mediums of exchange or monies that in the course of time succeeded the old system of direct barter or trade, and the intrinsic values of these mediums were determined by their commercial values. Gold and silver came to be recognized as precious metals, and naturally enough a certain value became attached to them over and above grosser metals. And human needs and experiences, the resultants of natural conditions, have established certain monetary values, yet these are ever susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in commercial values. The question may be asked: "Well, why is it some other metals were not recognized as standards of value, instead of gold and silver?" And why is it Tom Jones, who is white, wasn't born black? There was a natural reason why in both instances.

An "ultimate analysis" made at the present time shows that the "value of any dollar" is based upon its commercial value, and its commercial value is determined by the intricate workings of human society; the commercial affairs of society however complex, are ever measured by human needs (real and imaginary); the outcome of human conditions. The value of the present gold dollar is based approximately upon the commercial value of the gold bullion contained in a gold dollar.

All values are relative, the values placed upon labor, included. Beeklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Joseph W. Culbert, Collegeville, Pa.

The modern purpose of political parties is to obtain the honors and emoluments of office.

While the politicians are struggling to reach the goal of their ambition, while one party is battling against another party,

The people sometimes get what they want: The honest and economical administration of governmental affairs, Sometimes!

The record of the life, just closed, of Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth, is a long record of noble impulses and good deeds; a record that is illuminated by the accomplishments of moral courage—the power which enables men of a truly heroic mould to contend unflinchingly for what their reason and conscience determine to be right, just, and humane, in the very teeth of popular opposition which is too frequently based upon popular prejudices, without regard to the question of ultimate right or wrong. Dr. Corson's life was a continuous blessing to humanity, and the goodly influences which he exerted will live, a priceless legacy to a host of devoted friends.

Mr. E. ELSENHANS, the present popular and efficient clerk to the County Commissioners, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register of Wills. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. Elsenhans and are conversant with the excellent record he has made for himself in his present position are unitedly in favor of his promotion to a post of greater honor and emolument. On this score the North Wales Record aptly observes: "The County Commissioners never had a more genial, more obliging, or more careful servant in that position. Everybody likes 'Ed,' and everybody has a good word to say for him. Those are the kind of men wanted to fill the county offices—but it is not always that the party is fortunate in getting them."

We are forced to the conclusion that there exists a radical difference of opinion in relation to the money question between our esteemed friend, editor Roberts, of the Phoenixville Messenger, and the Editor of this paper.

Boiled down, the real difference is: Editor Roberts believes the U. S. Government has the power to officially create monetary value by governmental fiat. For instance: The present intrinsic value of a silver dollar—extensively labeled—is about 53 cents. Bro. Roberts contends that this same dollar is really worth as much as a gold dollar because the U. S. Government has labeled it "One Dollar"—"In God we Trust," etc.

We do not believe any such thing! If we did we should contend forthwith that it is the business of the government to arbitrarily establish the value of a bushel of wheat, of corn, of oats, and of a ton of hay. We should furthermore favor the unlimited coining of all available metals into standard dollars, quarters and halves, so that we all could roll up wealth and further try to increase the sum of human happiness.

We sincerely regret this difference of opinion, but in the language of our old friend the late Moses Auge, "what can't be cured must be endured."

WASHINGTON LETTER. From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1896. —Hon. Joseph Manley, of Maine, who is in charge of the Reed campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, has established his headquarters in Washington. He says of recent reports about New England opposition to Reed: "There is not the slightest doubt that Speaker Reed will secure the solid vote of New England. It is folly to talk of anything else. It is very easy to say that a man is not solidly supported in his own section. Everybody knows that there are warring factions among the Republicans in Ohio, and that if it were to come to a show down between Foraker and McKinley, the former would undoubtedly win. Nevertheless no one doubts that the Ohio delegation will be solid for its favorite son, and properly so. He is entitled to the vote of that state just the same as Governor Morton is to that of New York, and Senator Cullom that of Illinois. Mr. Reed will be quite as solid in New England as any candidate will be in his own state."

The House Judiciary committee this week reported a bill that is in line with common, everyday business sense and ought to speedily become a law. It makes it unlawful for United States officials to purchase, directly or indirectly, vouchers for witness fees in United States courts or any other claims against the government, and makes the penalty for violation removal from office and a fine of from \$50 to \$5,000.

The Senate committee on Privileges and Elections has reported in favor of the Allen resolution providing for an investigation by a select committee of the Senate of the late Alabama Senatorial election. The minority of the committee made a report against the resolution. As the resolution will be adopted by all the Populists and all, or nearly all, of the Republicans, its adoption is regarded as almost a certainty, unless the Democrats resort to filibustering to prevent a vote. It is expected, from the opinions expressed by members, that the House Ways and Means committee will look into the talk about this country being flooded with cheap Japanese manufactured articles, for the purpose of deciding whether any special legislation is necessary. The action of Senator Gorman, in moving to reconsider the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter vessels for naval purposes and to enlist 100 additional men for the navy whenever in his judgment there is an emergency requiring such action, which was this week passed by the Senate, is making talk. Mr. Gorman

says his object is to have the bill more carefully considered and to limit the time within which the Secretary of Navy may exercise the power given. It is thought the motion to reconsider will be defeated.

There is food for thought in the following apt and timely words spoken by Senator Palmer, of Illinois: "The Congress of the United States finds it an easy matter to attend to the affairs of other nations, but has shown itself utterly incompetent to deal with our domestic affairs. The grave questions of a deficiency in the public revenue and a crippled currency are pressing upon us for solution, and we acknowledge our inability to master them. But we can reach out and settle the affairs of other governments with ease and dispatch." Mr. Palmer isn't the only person who has noted the tendency of Congress to take a more decided stand upon the affairs of other nations than upon those of our own. But then it must be remembered that the citizens of other nations have no votes in the coming Presidential election.

How to Get Into Business. There is no better way for a young man or young woman to commence an independent, self-supporting life than to attend the Schiessler College of Business, Norristown, Pa. Improve your writing, and acquire a working knowledge of accounts, business correspondence, laws and customs, with shorthand and typewriting, and then be assisted to a desirable position, such as the following students have recently secured through the aid of the Institution: M. R. West, of Philadelphia; George Morris, Pughstown; Jacob Kratz, Lansdale; May Weikel, Oaks; Alice Bigley, Bethlehem; Lolla Ferrier, Conshohocken; Emma Tuwaites, Conshohocken; Amanda Wagner, Norristown; Lydia Markley, Jeffersonville; J. Bessie West, Norristown; Clarence Schock, Norristown; Ida Speaker, Conshohocken; Harry Eagle, Pottstown; Grace Barclay, Spring City; Mary Fry, Eagleville; Norris Lockaker, Norristown; Jacob Bucher, Boyertown.

DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.

HE WAS 107 YEARS OF AGE AND BURIED HIS WIFE AT THE AGE OF 101 YEARS.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wisconsin, March 8.—"Grandpa" Louis Darwin died at his home near here today, aged 107. He will be buried on Tuesday. In his right hand will be clasped a lock of hair taken from the head of his wife, who died on November 17, aged 101. His aged consort was buried, holding in her left hand a lock of his hair. This "Grandpa" Darwin argued, would serve as a means of identification when they meet on the other shore.

The Salvation Army.

From the New York Journal. The search light recently turned on the Salvation Army on account of the revolt of the Ballington Booths shows that the delegation of too much power to an individual will eventually wreck any human institution, whether it be an empire founded by General Bonaparte, or any absolute evangelical monarchy founded by General Booth.

A Drastic Measure.

From the Baltimore American. An Australian city imposes a five dollar fine upon the person convicted of expectorating upon the floor of a public building or upon the street. It is a drastic measure, but the nuisance is one which requires heroic treatment, as the appeals of reason, cleanliness, health and public decency seem fruitless to induce those who have once contracted it to abandon the offensive and dangerous habit.

What Quay Knows and Conceals.

From the New York Sun. The Honorable Matthew Stanley Quay, although in the hands of his friends, known to the masses of the lieutenants about the progress of the Quay boom. He says much less than he knows. Exactly what it is that he knows and doesn't say, even to the Hon. B. J. Haywood or to Senator Fruit, is just what Major McKinley and the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed would give their last season's plug hats to find out.

A More Important Duty.

From the New York World. Senator Hawley, who is an old soldier, has been telling the Senators that we are in danger of actual war with one or more nations and urging them to prepare for it. He says they should vote for "liberal appropriations for coast defenses, and a very large increase of the navy and a reasonable increase of the army." A more immediately important thing is that they should pass laws to provide the money for these "liberal appropriations."

Our Position Toward Cuba.

From the New York Tribune. As for intervention, which would mean immediate war with Spain, that is out of the question. It could be justified only on the ground of humanity—to stop some abominable cruelties, such as are indeed threatened, but are not now actually to have occurred—or to protect the lives and property of American citizens unjustly menaced by either of the belligerents. On neither of these grounds is it yet called for; nor will it be called for if our government keeps its head and does its duty in the field of diplomacy.

International Arbitration.

From the New York Tribune. Considering the desirability of arbitration as a means of settling, perhaps the majority, of international disputes, there can be no civilized community only one opinion. He would be a traitor to humanity who opposed arbitration and advocated war. Indeed, so far as this country is concerned, the principle may be regarded as settled. Americans believe in arbitration. They have, moreover, for many years consistently resorted to it on every fit occasion. Sometimes the result has been in their favor, sometimes against them. Yet in every case they have loyally accepted and abided by the decision of the court.

Sheriff's Sales.

Among the properties sold at Sheriff's sale in Norristown, Wednesday of last were the following: Dwelling and lot in Lower Providence, owned by Aaron Weikel, debt \$1105, and sold to Wanger and Knipe, attorneys, for \$75. Dwelling and two lots in Royersford, owned by J. K. Pennypacker, debt \$4878.12, and sold to J. M. Lewin for \$75. Farm of 112 acres and 110 perches, in Limerick township, owned by Wm. Rice, debt \$3500, and sold to Charles B. Rath for \$50. Farm of 126 acres and 18 perches, in Upper Providence, owned by Frank Brunst, debt \$5208, and sold to F. G. Hobson, attorney, for \$3433. Mr. Brunst being the final purchaser.

CURES OTHERS.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Cures morning sickness, weak stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia, "female weakness" and kindred ailments. Mrs. MARY DEXBY, of 202 Seventh Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "For three years I suffered from what my doctor called womb trouble. I cannot find language to describe the torture I suffered. Sixteen weeks ago, I began to use your medicine, and now I feel better and stronger than I have felt for years. In fact, my health is thoroughly restored and there are no signs of my former trouble. I owe all to your wonderful 'Favorite Prescription.' I shall always praise wherever I go."

Why Not You?

Making a Right Start. Is what so much concerns or should be the chief concern of every one at this season of the year when new resolutions are made. One of them should be to deal at

Markley's Grand Depot

And rest assured you are making the right start. Furniture.—Oak Bedroom Suits at \$15.00 and upwards to \$50.00. Parlor Suits from \$15.00 upwards. We must make room. Carpets.—Bag, Ingrain, Brussels, Moquette and Velvets at all prices, a nice assortment to select from. Dry Goods.—New line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Shaker Flannels, Outing, from 5c. and upwards. Bed Blankets.—We have an entire new assortment, beautiful borders; prices range from 75c. to \$10.00 per pair. Crockery and Queensware.—100-piece Dinner Sets, decorated, \$5.50, 10-piece Chamber Set, decorated, \$2.50. This department is well filled with the choicest bargains. It will pay you to see the stock. Groceries.—We desire to have your trade in this department. We sell only choice fresh goods, and will save you money.

Muslin Special.—3000 yards good weight Unbleached Muslin, to arrive this week. Will go at 5c. per yard, worth 8c.

Ready-made Clothing department being cleared out, regardless of cost, we must enlarge our carpet department. Here are bargains for you: Storm Overcoats, \$2.75 to \$7.00. Dress, \$4.00 to 6.75. Boys' Suits, .75 to 2.50. Men's, 3.50 to 12.00.

Goods delivered free of charge. Our aim is to please you.

E. L. MARKLEY,

211, 213 and 215 Main St., ROYERSFORD, : : : PENNA.

Until March 1st Only To every purchaser of \$5.00 worth of goods for cash

- BRENDLINGER -

WILL MAKE

A Free Gift of

A Framed Picture!

Come look the assortment of subjects and pictures over, and see at the same time a Changeable Silk Bargain 25 Cents a Yard. 5000 yards of Imported Silks, 30 inches wide, different colors and only 25 cents a yard. They are shown in the Middle Window, Main St. East Window, Main St., is filled with different colored large size Chenille Curtains \$3.59 a Pair not \$5.00, which you would naturally think should be the proper price. Best Window Main St., contains that wonderfully great seller, because of great value \$3.79 White Blankets. Upper Window, DeKalb St., 39-Cent Corset. Middle Window, DeKalb St., Goods for Ladies' Wrappers, 9c. a yd., Stripes and Figures. Lower Window, DeKalb St., 500 Pairs White and Gray Blankets Only 49c. a Pair. Why be cold when blanket warmth can be bought for so little money?

REDUCED PRICES

are now marked on our stock of Ladies' COATS - AND - CAPES,

and more than ever these offerings make certain that you get Always Lowest Prices when you make your purchases of

I. H. Brendlinger, NORRISTOWN, PA.

LEADING DEALER IN Dry Goods, Books, Carpets, Trimmings, and Coats.

213 and 215 DeKalb St.

KULP BROS. Gratersford.

A few facts in regard to Men's Clothes. Every garment made by us MUST be a fit. We trim all our clothes with trimming that, to our judgment, will wear as long as the outside material. We have only experienced hands to make our garments, and therefore we can and do GUARANTEE the making. (A fine suit, of course, more attention in finish than a cheaper one.) We can make up any style garment worn; in fact pay special attention to plain clothes. We are so circumstanced, and have the material, that we can make GOOD garments, as well as good fitting ones, at a price that is incomparable.

At \$6.00. This we have in two shades of brown, not all wool, but something that looks well, and is serviceable.

\$7.00. Positively ALL WOOL. This we have in at least 6 different styles. All new Spring designs. This is a BARGAIN unmountable. These are only two of our cheaper ones. They are not slighted in any way, in making or in trimming, and a fit guaranteed in these cheap suits as well as in finer ones.

At \$10.00. In black or gray mixed, Spring weights, trimmed with a good Italian cloth. These suits are all positive bargains, and if you can't come to see them we will mail you samples.

HATS. The Spring stock of Fur soft hats on sale. We have been very careful in making the selection. No old stock on hand—they are put out of the way. The style and the price, with quality, governed us in our selection. You would be surprised to see the style, quality, and the finish in a fur hat that we can show you for \$1.00.

At \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00, we can show you a larger and better line in any kind of hats than any one in this vicinity.

WALL PAPER. In wall paper for the Spring we have been extravagant only in the amount of paper we bought. We are GIVING YOU an assortment of gills, embossed, white blanks, brown backs and felts from which to select. We have nearly all the styles with ceiling and borders to match.

In embossed we can give you about 12 styles, the price varying from 15 to 25c. a piece.

In gills we have about 20 styles. The price from 10 to 15c. a piece.

In white blanks, about 15 styles. Price at 6, 7 and 8c. a piece.

Brown backs are more limited in style. We can, however, show you about 10 or 12 styles. The price, 5c. a piece. These have borders to match but no ceilings.

Felt papers in 4 shades (Green, Blue, Terra Cotta and Straw) with figured ceilings and 18-inch borders to match.

The side papers are 30 inches wide at 15c. a piece. The ceilings 18-inches wide at 30c. a piece.

These are the best goods and not flimsy goods.

If you give us an idea as to what price paper wanted, we will mail you samples. This may give an idea of the styles we have.

HARNESSES: A special light harness that we are paying special attention to, all nickel, good leather and well made, at \$8.75.

Other harness from \$10 to \$17.

COLLARS. Horse Collars of every description. Irish, Genuine, all hair, in any size, at \$3.25.

Another nearly same as above, but not quite all hair, at \$3.00.

Imitation Irish Collar at \$2.00.

All leather Collar, cork or hair, forced at \$2.00.

Patent Leather Driving Collars at \$1.75.

Plain Leather Driving Collars at \$1.65.

Straw Collar, Split "T" leather, at \$1.00.

Anything else in the harness line.

Kulp Brothers, Gratersford, Pa.

DO NOT SUFFER FROM COLDS, CROUP, AND BRONCHITIS,

WHEN THE

Compound Cough Syrup

Keep Your Hands and Face in Good Condition

By Using OUR TOILET LOTION.

Prime Sweet Marjoram. Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts a Specialty. Mixed and Plain Canary Seed: We mix our own seed, thereby guaranteeing a first quality. SURE CORN CURE, Ten Cents.

CULBERT'S DRUG STORE, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

It's the Inside of a Watch

That tells the time. The case but adds to the ornamental value of a watch; what you want in your watch is time keeping. Correct works, after that comes the case. We are selling the best-class Waltham or Elgin Movement inside a filled case for gentlemen from \$8.50, and for ladies from \$8.00 up as high as you want to go. Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, are here as low as \$15. The higher the price the more elaborate the case. We're had a special movement made for us that possesses merits of its own. Its good and it is moderate in price. It is the J. D. Sallade movement and are ready to back it up with a guarantee as to what it will do. IT'S FULL JEWEL. RINGS.—Just a few of these Diamond Rings we sold so low at Christmas are left. They were bargains then. They are greater bargains now, for the price is lower still.

J. D. SALLADE, Scientific Optician,

16 EAST MAIN ST., Opposite Public Square, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Why Not GO TO Why Not

PROVIDENCE SQUARE STORE

FOR BARGAINS?

I do not throw any baits. Remember that "fools make feasts and wise men eat them." If you are wise pick the baits. You can buy a bill of goods at my store and save money, because I do not bait; hence I do not need to resort to excessive margins on certain lines of goods.

Come and see for yourselves and you will be convinced. Please remember I sell the KEYSTONE WASHING MACHINE, one of the best in the market. Sold on trial. Yours truly,

JOS. C. COTWALS.

COLD WEATHER IS COMING.

And in order to be comfortable underwear and blankets are necessary. We have 'em—the right kind at right prices. Men's Underwear, white merino suits, at \$1.00; red flannel suits, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Can't do better than here. Full Line of Footwear.—Leather and Rubber—at prices that you only hear of at our store. Froed's make leather boots give the best satisfaction, especially when they are bought at our figures. They cost little and wear long. So does all our footwear. Gents' and Ladies' Rubbers and Rubber Boots.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes at ridiculously low prices—they're new goods. Cottonades, 15 to 35 cents; cassimers, all wool, 50 cents to \$1.25; ready-made pantaloons, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$3.00.

New Groceries always on hand. Goods delivered free at short notice. Come and see our goods and you will agree that we are selling the best goods at the lowest prices. 10c.

MATTHIAS CUSTER, Eagleville, Pa.

BAUGH'S

William Hallowell, Hallowell, John J. White, Lansdale, Andrew Ervin, Huntingdon Valley, H. G. Kulp & Co., Pottstown, S. W. Zeigler, Morrowood.

BARGAINS

W. P. FENTON'S

Twist Winter and Spring, as well as during every season of the year, we are ready to furnish all kinds of store goods at bargain prices. Note the following:

New designs in Outing Flannels for 1896 and the very best quality, 10c. a yard.

Simpson's fast color Blues, Greys and Plaids, Calicoes in dress patterns, 6c. a yard.

The very best Gingham of Lancaster's, 4 yds. for 25c., and 7c. a yard.

Guinea Cloth for Skirts, 8c., 10c. a yard.

Canton Flannels were never so cheap—5c., 6 1/2c., 8c., 10c. and 12c. per yard.

A FEW DRIVES IN

Choice Groceries:

4 lbs. Large California Prunes, for 25c. 3 lbs. Evap. " Peaches, for 25c. 5 lbs. Carolina Rice, for 25c. 2 lbs. Apricots (choice) for 25c. 5 lbs. Large Raisins, for 25c. 2 Large Fat Mackerel (new) for 25c. 5 lbs. Elegant Ginger Snaps, for 25c. Elegant Sweet Sugar Corn, 5c. a Can. 2 Good Brooms, for 25c. A New Wash Board up-to-date, for 25c. Ask to see it. 2 Good Water Buckets, for 25c.

W. P. FENTON, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

STORE GOODS

CASH PRICES

A FEW OF MY PRICES.

Outing Flannels, 7 1/2 to 10c. per yd.; Gingham, 6 and 7c. per yd.; Bed Ticking, 10 and 15c. per yd.; Calicoes, 4 1/2 to 7c. per yd.; the best Bleached Muslin, 1 yd. wide, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c. per yd.; Unbleached Muslin, 1 yd. wide, 5 to 7c. per yd.; Fine Table Linen, 25c. per yd.; Toweling, Overall, Ready-made Shirts; also goods for pantaloons at the very lowest prices; straw hats; bachelor forks at 45c.; washboards at 10c.; Hardware, Shoes and Rubbers, Ladies' Patent Tip Oxford Walking Shoe at 90c.

California Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.; Raisins, 6 lbs. for 25c.; Tronto Water Crackers, 6c. lb.; good Soda Biscuits, 5c. lb.; the best Table Syrup, 30c. gallon; a good Baking Syrup, 24c. a gal.; Coffee, Canned Fruit, Soap, Tobacco, &c., &c. It will be to the interest of the people to call and examine these (all fresh) goods.

Respectfully yours, O. D. BECHTEL, TRAPPE, PA.

FOR SALE! Two houses in Norristown. Will exchange for a small farm or lot. Apply to JOSEPH T. MILLER, Trappe, Pa.

MRS. P. J. KENDALL. At residence of Richard Poole, Trappe, Pa., desires a few pupils in Music. First-class instruction on piano or organ. Terms low. 1896.

FOR SALE. Two large second-hand heaters and five heating stoves. Apply to A. K. HUNSICKER, Collegeville, Pa.

HAY WANTED! Highest cash price paid for hay. Also hay baled for farmers at their barns. Apply to address FRANK REES, Oaks, Pa.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. Excellent building lots for sale in Collegeville, corner of P. & R. Turnpike and Brighthouse road, 300 feet front on Turnpike and 300 feet deep. Sold in lots of 65 to 70 feet front. 170c. 6m. FRANK M. HOBSON, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED --- A Large and Special Lot of --- MILK CANS!

FROM NEW YORK. Ironclad, warranted exact in measurement, the best can in the market. Will be sold on a very close margin for cash.

A. K. HUNSICKER, Collegeville, Pa.

Thursday, March 12, 1896.

HOME AND ABROAD.

- If the g. h. isn't on the high road
- To fame, as a weather prophet,
- All kinds of rough weather
- In February and March
- Are not taken into account.

Butcher W. J. Thompson has constructed a large refrigerator in his meat store, this place.

She-"Don't you think that the best time to approach a man is after a hearty meal?"

He-"Not necessarily. If you come before, he may invite you to join him."

As if February didn't sufficiently expand the ground hog's reputation March is trying to still further blow it up.

W. E. Johnson, harness manufacturer and dealer in horse goods, at Providence Square, is closing out a variety of blankets at cost. Don't miss the bargains.

Thomas Hall, of Caln township, Chester county, celebrated his 101st birthday Wednesday of last week.

A Coming Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. David R. Hallman, of this township, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret, to Mr. Hiram Famous, on Wednesday, March 18.

Violating the Liquor Law. John Klein, of Creamery, has been held in jail on the charge of violating the liquor law, complaint having been made to court that Mr. Klein sold wine and hard cider on Sundays.

Doomed.

At noon Monday Herman Mudgates, alias H. H. Holmes, was officially notified that he must die. He was sentenced to the gallows for the murder of Benjamin Pitzel. The warrant from the Governor was read to him in the Philadelphia county prison by Sheriff Clement.

Philadelphia Markets.

Winter bran, \$13.50 @ \$14.00; flour, \$2.50 to \$4.00; rye flour, \$2.65; wheat, 72 1/2 to 73c; corn, 35 1/2 to 36c; oats, 27c; butter, 20c to 21c; poultry, 10c to 10 1/2c; dressed, 10 to 10 1/2c; broiler, 8 to 9c; mutton, 70c to 80c; straw, 75 to 85c; beef cattle, 4 to 5c; sheep, 2 1/2 to 4c; lambs, 3 1/2 to 5c; hogs, western, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c.

Republican National Delegates.

The conferees of Montgomery and Bucks met Saturday afternoon at the Bingham house, Philadelphia, and after electing W. F. Solly, Esq., of Montgomery, their chairman, agreed that Ambler be chosen as the place for holding the Convention for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention from Montgomery and Bucks. The Convention will be held on Monday, April 13.

Among the Sick.

Emanuel and Charles Buckwalter, of Yorkes, are reported seriously ill.

Jesse Miller, of this place, was unable to attend the funeral last Saturday, of the one who had shared the joys and sorrows of many of the years of his life. His condition now is somewhat improved.

Mrs. S. S. Auger, of this place, is confined to her room with an attack of pneumonia.

E. W. David, of this place, is also on the sick list.

RELIGIOUS.

Episcopal service at St. James' Evansburg every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., Sunday School, 2 p. m. Also a service at Roversford at 8.15 p. m. Rev. A. J. Barrow, Rector.

On and after the first Sunday in November morning services will be resumed in St. Paul's Memorial church near Oaks. Afternoon service as usual at 3.30. All welcome. Benjamin J. Douglas, rector.

M. E. church, Evansburg. Come to church and bring the children. Services as follows: Sunday school 9.30 a. m., morning service, 10.45 a. m.; Epworth League, 7.30 p. m.; Evening service, 8 p. m.; prayer and class meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Preaching at St. Luke's Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Midweek services on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Catechetical instruction Saturday at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6.30 p. m. All welcome. Pews free; Come and bring your friends.

Trinity Church: Wednesday evening, the church prayer meeting at 7.30 o'clock. Friday evening, choir practice, 6.30. Saturday afternoon, catechetical class, at 2 o'clock. Sunday: Sunday School, at 9 a. m., and preaching, at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Junior C. E. prayer service, at 2, and the Y. P. S. C. E. prayer service, at 6.30 o'clock. R. M. Yerkes, leader.

Services at Augustus Lutheran church, Trappe, next Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School at 8.45 a. m. Meeting of the Pastor's Aid Society, Saturday previous at 2 p. m.

Ironbridge: Preaching at 7.30 p. m., by Geo. A. Stauffer, of Ursinus School of Theology. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.45 p. m., lead by Miss Belle Emert. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Everyone invited to all the services.

Rev. Mr. Barr will preach at the United Evangelical church, Trappe, next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

\$100 REWARD.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by J. W. Culbert, Druggist, Collegeville, Pa. 75 cents.

Will Trappe Be Incorporated Into a Borough?

The success of the borough movement here has inspired a number of the enterprising citizens of Trappe and vicinity to take measures to incorporate that village, old and historical, into a borough. Whether or not Trappe shall be incorporated as a borough will be the question for discussion at a meeting of the freeholders to be held this (Thursday) evening, March 12, at 7.30, at the public house of J. B. Smoyer, Trappe. We have no doubt the issue will be fully and fairly considered upon its merits.

New Ladder Truck.

The Collegeville Fire Company received from R. H. Grater, carriage manufacturer, Monday evening, the new ladder truck ordered some months ago. The design, construction, and finishing touches in the line of painting, varnishing and lettering, represent as a whole a vehicle that is receiving the approbation of its merits derived from every member of the Company. It is a substantial and beautiful piece of mechanism, a credit to the Company and to Mr. Grater, the manufacturer. The ladders of different lengths, made by Andrew J. Favinger, of Philadelphia, have been finished in the same color that adorns the truck, and both truck and ladders are an addition to the Company's facilities for fighting fire that is appreciated by the citizens of our town in general, and by the members of the Company in particular.

Rivalry in Raising Big Porkers.

For years past Jacob Walt, Sr., of near Trappe, has taken special pride in raising big hogs and during each successive winter he would slaughter one or more hefty porkers, the weight of which he would brag about. The present season Mr. Walt seems to have lost the laurels of victory that previously were his. Two progressive farmers of the same neighborhood, Messrs. John D. Saylor and James R. Weikel, hold the honors between them in the pork raising business this season, their porcine quadrupeds having dressed 528 and 514 pounds respectively, while Jacob's big porker drew the beam at 466 pounds. Mr. Walt is not willing that he should be defeated again next season and it is thought he is even now figuring out how he can rear a hog so that the animal will grow fast and fat enough to weigh about 800 next February.

A Hunting Cap.

A few weeks ago our Limerick correspondent referred in a fitting manner to the fact that his neighbor Mr. Chas. Garber had received a gift of a hunting cap of unique shape and attractive color, a cap calculated to receive attention during more than one chase after a roving hare. Now, it has so happened, that Captain D. M. Fulmer, of Trappe, who always holds up his end in anything that is going on, did not wish to see this vicinity lag behind the neighborhood of Roversford in peculiar headgear for hunters. Therefore, the Captain searched among his collection of old curios gathered from land and sea during his journeyings in foreign lands and came upon a Mongolian cap. Just the thing! thought the Captain, and Charlie Vandervelde, of Collegeville, just the man for the job. And our neighbor Mr. Vandervelde has received from the Captain that Mongolian cap, odd in shape and build and withal attractive, and he will don it the next time he joins his uncle Charles, of Roversford, in a grand hunt. Trappe and Collegeville ahead, again!

Silver Wedding Anniversary.

On March 9th, A. D., 1871, John G. Kratz and Ellen E. Deeds, of Lower Providence, were united in holy wedlock, by the Rev. J. H. Hendricks. Monday of this week being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kratz, their son Chester and daughter Mary issued invitations to neighbors, relatives and special friends of the family, to commemorate the happy event by a social gathering at the home of their parents, Monday evening. At the appointed time about fifty of the invited guests materialized, bringing with them their hearty congratulations, useful and ornamental presents and eatables in every variety for an elegant supper. The evening was spent delightfully in the playing of musical instruments. Mr. and Mrs. Kratz are very worthy people, living quietly and contentedly near the Skipack creek, in their native township of Lower Providence. Their family consists of one grown-up daughter and three stalwart adult sons, and one daughter not fully grown to woman's estate, five children in all, and all at home with their parents. Pastor Hendricks and Mr. Fenton represented this community at the wedding anniversary, and others invited were unavoidably prevented from being present. Among others present, were: Mrs. Catherine Kratz, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Kratz, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Springer, Mrs. Rev. Barrow, Jacob Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warren, Miss Mary Deeds, Mr. Albert Deeds, Mrs. Savanna Deeds, and a number of others, not known to the reporter.

FROM IRONBRIDGE.

The Sunday School Association recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John S. Hunsicker; Vice President, W. C. Hunsicker; Secretary, Kate Spare; Treasurer, D. M. Hunsicker; Superintendent, I. H. Detwiler; Assistant Superintendent, O. S. Gottschalk; Female Superintendent, Mrs. Kate Kramer; Librarian, Lydia Spare; Board of Managers: I. H. Detwiler, I. T. Haldeman, Mamie Detwiler, Martha Haldeman, Lizzie Hunsicker.

The Sunday School will hold their Easter services on Easter Sunday evening. The program is being prepared.

Dr. Bryant gave entertainments in the hall every evening last week for the purpose of introducing his electric belts.

E. Klansfelder, of Collegeville, will move into the house formerly occupied by W. J. Thompson.

The attendance at public school is still somewhat decreased on account of the prevalence of measles.

The entertainment committee expect to have a new book in the library at school in about a week. They will also consider a program for another entertainment, since the bad weather interfered with the success of the last entertainment.

Death of Isaac Grater.

Isaac Grater, of Gratersford, died on Monday, aged 80 years, of complications incident to old age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Fuss. He leaves three sons—Abraham G. Grater, of the firm of Guest, Grater & Co., of Norristown; John Grater, residing at Lansdale, and Jonas H. Grater, living in Philadelphia. Funeral today (Thursday) at 10 o'clock; interment at St. Luke's Reformed church, Trappe. Mr. Grater was an extensive land owner, at one time owning all the property in and around Gratersford, including the saw mill, etc.

The March Courts.

The case of James Borland, charged with burning the stable of William Nice, near Ogontz, terminated Wednesday evening. After deliberating two hours the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case consumed three days, and attracted much attention.

Michael Raney, charged with having made assaults upon women in Norristown, was on trial the latter part of last and the beginning of this week. The jury returned a verdict of guilty Tuesday.

Judge Endlich, of Reading, is serving part of this week in place of Judge Weand, who is ill and unable to attend court.

SKIPACK NOTES.

Services were held in the Lower Mennonite church last Sunday at which Rev. Amos Bean preached a very impressive sermon from the text: "Set this house in order for thou shalt die and not live." Rev. H. H. Johnson preached in the German language. Permit me to say here that the services in this church are well adapted to the wants of the people of this district. There is a German and an English sermon at each service.

A band of gypsies are encamped in the woods belonging to the Lower Mennonite church. The "Queen" is roaming around telling fortunes for corn to feed their sixteen horses.

Erna T. Heisey and his brother Willie of Cumberland county, were the guests of Jonas A. Cassel and Elwood Tyson, Saturday and Sunday; they are visiting relatives in this county and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sarah Hunsicker had a relapse and is in a very critical condition.

Frank Underkoffler is suffering from lung trouble and there are many others on the sick list in this neighborhood.

A Famous Physician and Reformer Dead.

Dr. Hiram Corson, the most prominent figure in medical circles in this county, an intrepid reformer, and the oldest practicing physician in the United States, died Wednesday morning of last week in Plymouth township, within sight of the place of his birth. Hiram Corson was born in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, October 8, 1804, and lived his ninety-one years within a mile of his birthplace. When 25 years of age he entered the office of Dr. Richard D. Corson, of New Hope, Bucks county, in 1826, and in March 1828, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after he built himself a house on the commanding elevation midway between the Ridge and Germantown pikes, now called Maple Hill, and within half a mile of Plymouth Friends' Meeting. Here for sixty years he resided, enjoying a large practice extending over a territory many miles in area. Soon after commencing practice he was married to Ann Jones, daughter of Edward and Tacy Foulke. He was active in the organization of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and has read before and lectured at its meetings. He and his brother William were also active in forming the State Society, and the former was its president in 1852. Without being an active politician, he was all his life a Whig and a Republican, taking an especial interest in the cause of the downtrodden slave. As in the cause of temperance, he was outspoken from the first against the slave-holding system. He was among the first and most aggressive practical abolitionists in the country. Dr. Corson was among the very first physicians in the country in favor of opening the profession to women, putting forward his niece, Miss Adamson, and giving her the benefit of his name and reputation to secure an education. He was a member of the American Medical Association for a long time. Some years ago, for his various contributions to medical literature, the Meigs and Mason Academy of Medicine, of Ohio, made him an associate member. In 1874 the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, also elected him to that position, and one year later the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, the oldest medical organization in the United States, elected him an associate fellow. He was the author of many valuable papers on scarlet fever and diphtheria, and was the originator of the ice treatment which has proved so efficient in those diseases, and which has come to be much used in nearly all the States of the Union. Dr. Corson was a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, in whose meetings at Plymouth he has been a conspicuous figure many years. Governor Hartman appointed him a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, and the State Board of Public Charities appointed him one of the visitors to the Montgomery County Prison and Almshouse. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, the hall bearers were from Montgomery County Medical Society as follows: Drs. L. W. Read, E. M. Corson, G. N. Hixley, P. H. Corson, H. F. Slifer, H. H. Whitcomb, J. K. Weaver, J. O. Knipe, D. R. Beaver and Samuel Wolf. The attendance was very large, including members of the local and State Medical Societies, and of the Montgomery County Historical Society and other organizations of which he was a member.

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having a political hearing. With Samuel Aaron he was one of the prime leaders and radical reform speakers in the county on the subjects of temperance and anti-slavery prior to the civil war. He was always a consistent advocate of the rights of womanhood which were denied them. He was among the first physicians to open the profession to the female sex, and it was through his tireless efforts that the female insane were placed under the care of female physicians in the State hospitals. In the death of Dr. Corson the African race and the cause of justice to womanhood have lost one of their best advocates. Reformers themselves pass away, but their deeds remain bright spots on the pages of history.

Re-elected Solicitor.

At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Poststown, composed of 12 democrats and 8 republicans, A. H. Hendricks, Esq., republican, was unanimously re-elected Solicitor. This action on the part of Council was readily accepted as evidence of Mr. Hendricks' efficiency as a Solicitor and popularity as a citizen of Poststown. By the way, we notice in an exchange that Mr. Hendricks has purchased a two-ton safe, which was formerly in use at the Spring City paper works.

Sunday School Meeting.

The Sunday School Association of Trinity Reformed church, of this place, was held on Tuesday evening of this week. A review of the work of the year just ending, and the financial settlement, leaving a fine balance in the treasury, were both highly gratifying. The following were elected as officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, D. H. Bartman; Vice-President, J. C. Landis; Treasurer, F. M. Hobson; Secretary, Abraham T. Allebach; Superintendent, P. G. Hobson, Esq.; Assistant Superintendent, Miss Ida T. Allebach; Organist, Miss Sara C. Hendricks. The getting of suitable chairs for the primary department was ordered; and, the practicability and desirability of so remodeling that part of the church parlor used for library purposes for a bible class room, was referred to a committee for investigation. The School is at present in an encouraging state of prosperity.

FROM OAKS.

John Weigner talks of moving to Pencoyd, as he is employed there.

If one-third of the purchase price could not be raised by the first of March, could two-thirds be raised by the first of April?

This weather is a good beginning for March—a thunder shower in the morning and a regular blizzard in the afternoon.

Because lecturer Robinson finds so much delight in quizzing the people of Phoenixville for parting their hair in the middle, that shouldn't keep bald-headed men away from his bald-headed lectures.

Amos Gotwals, the enterprising coal and lumber merchant of Phoenixville, shakes hands with his left hand now. Had the end of his little finger badly squeezed with a billet of lumber.

The new lamp and lamp post at the front of the church at Green Tree is a decided improvement. The citizens of the place are to be commended also for keeping their sidewalks in good repair. 'Spec' they'll want to be a borough after while.

Maurice Gregor, who has had an attack of quinsy, is getting better.

Mrs. Howard Dilts has returned from her visit to New Jersey.

The wind blowing with such force, some of the employees of McAvoy's Brick Works could not work.

John Taylor, who moved from Perkiomen to Philadelphia last fall, has returned and taken up his residence in the Pollock Block at Oaks.

Harry Campbell, Sr., is on the lookout for a barber to take the shop at Oaks. He thinks he will get his barber who has had some experience in making hair grow on bald patches preferred.

Harry Triesbach will go to Hartford, Conn., to work, and Harry Campbell, Jr., talks of following suit. Have a colony of Pennsylvania Democrats down there after while.

Dr. Umstad, of Phoenixville, was in town on Friday, examining candidates for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Rev. Jacob Gotwals preached at Green Tree on Sunday.

We do not hear of any more depredations of thieves in our neighborhood or any clue to those who visited Dr. Gumbes. They have changed base and begun operations at Schwenksville, "booning fresh meat," &c. Tony thieves they were.

Turk Be-zoon, a chronic tramp, has changed his route and boarding house. His old original route from Allentown to Perkiomen Junction, to Norristown, to Reading, to place of beginning, but his route is not passing out as well as heretofore, and he has changed it to the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley.

Conductor Wm. Gilbert has resigned on the Perkiomen Railroad and will go to hotel keeping. Bought him "van hostlerie" at Seventh and Linden streets, Allentown.

A party of Pinetowners went over to see Joe Radloff on Saturday night. Joe is proprietor of the restaurant at Perkiomen Junction. Chambers made money enough to retire from business.

The attention of our marksmen is called to a large hawk which has for his daily feeding ground along York road and avenue in the new town. It might be possible said hawk would prefer a spring chicken hatched in February to a common field mouse.

We have not heard who will farm the Cresson farm.

There are several desirous of farming Dr. Gumbes' farm.

Should the war in Abyssinia continue, foreign emigration so far as Italians are concerned would be completely abolished, to this country at least.

The Misses Bossert, Maude and Flora, on driving out the gate from their residence on Sunday evening, on their way to church, the carriage broke down and the young ladies were thrown out, receiving injuries of the face and head.

FROM GRATER'S FORD.

The Y. W. C. T. U. had a very successful meeting last Saturday evening at the residence of E. B. Koons. An excellent order of exercises was gone through, and Rev. E. C. Hishman, Prof. E. J. Conner, and J. D. Alderfer delivered addresses. The increase in attendance at these meetings is a sure sign that healthy temperance sentiment is being aroused.

On Saturday evening, March 21, and the Sunday afternoon and evening following, Rev. J. A. Meyers, of the University of Pennsylvania, will speak in the Dunkard chapel; after the children's services on Sunday, March 22, at about 3 p. m., the organization of a Sunday School is to be made. Everybody is urged to be there to help organize upon unsectarian lines, so that there may be a "union" and a united Sabbath School.

Carpenters are at work framing the trestles for E. T. Grater's new coal siding; Mr. Grater has also added a new delivery wagon to his business; thus do the signs of Grater's determination to conquer adversity multiply.

Darwin Espenshew, who has just taken benedictine orders, has rented part of Julia A. Foxe's house.

Annie Tyson is reported to be improving; also, Mrs. Frank Koons, who had been bedfast.

The school pupils, teachers, and directors, have moved a vote of thanks to their friends and benefactors for their generous contributions to an organ fund, and cordially invite everybody to attend a "School Song Service" in the school house on Friday afternoon, March 27, 1896, in which the newly purchased organ shall figure prominently.

FROM LIMERICK.

Mr. Daniel B. Daub, of Philadelphia, is visiting his mother at this place.

Mr. John Hilborn will in the spring build a new barn on his place near Roversford.

Mr. H. Schlichter has leased the Limerick Centre Hotel to Mr. Jacob T. Miller. He will take possession on April 1.

On Thursday morning of this week, Miss Mary Kulp will be married to Mr. John Gephart, of Linfield.

A marriage license has been granted Mr. Alfred Towers, of Linfield, and Miss Annie Vandervelde, of this place.

Mr. Kimes and family spent Sunday with Harrison Bean and wife.

Dr. E. Burville Holmes, of Roversford, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Brower, of Spring City, is the attending physician.

Rev. J. A. Mertz, formerly pastor of West Vincent and Linfield churches, has moved to Vincent. He will take charge of that church only. The Linfield charge is without a pastor at present.

Mr. William Thomas and

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PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

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FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.

Milk	6.49 a. m.
Accommodation	8.00 a. m.
Market	12.45 p. m.
Accommodation	4.05 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Mail	8.00 a. m.
Accommodation	9.06 a. m.
Market	3.17 p. m.
Accommodation	5.46 p. m.

SUNDAYS—SOUTH.

Milk	7.12 a. m.
Accommodation	6.18 p. m.

NORTH.

Accommodation	8.55 a. m.
Milk	7.37 p. m.

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My aim is to combine neatness, style and durability. Nothing but best material used. My cut-unders give entire satisfaction, and Finest Seat Covering Buggies are right up to date. Sample set of Ball-bearing Axles now in stock. I use the best make of wheels in the market. Royersford Patent Wheels used if desired.

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Prices always the lowest. Yours respectfully,
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Department of Agriculture.

NOTES FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF HAY.

The question of spontaneous combustion in fodder stuffs has received considerable attention from agriculturists from time to time and has been discussed in the agricultural literature of the day as supposed cases have risen. Nearly all the supposed cases have originated where considerable quantities of clover hay have been stored, either in stacks or barns, and in nearly every case the stacks or buildings have been consumed, so it was impossible to sufficiently understand the circumstances of the cases to determine whether they were of spontaneous or incendiary origin. A recent fire, supposed to be spontaneous origin, occurred in a hay mow in one of the College barns, without damaging the barn to any great extent and without consuming very much of the hay. The following detailed account will enable the reader to form some opinion as to the origin of this fire.

In the evening of October 16th, 1895, fire was seen to be dropping from the ceiling of the cow stable underneath the east wing of the College barn. A general alarm of fire was sounded and immediately a sufficient force of men assembled to prevent the fire from breaking out. Investigations soon proved the fire to be confined to a mow of hay 15x23 feet and about 23 feet high which occupied a part of the east wing over the cow stable mentioned. Precautions were taken to exclude all drafts of air from the hay mow by filling the holes burned through the floor over the cow stable with wet blankets and clothes, and also keeping the top of the mow with wet blankets. It was believed at this time that the only means of saving the whole barn from burning was to remove the top of hay that was already on fire. Consequently openings were made in the side of the barn and the whole mow of hay, about thirty tons, was pitched out. While removing the hay, which all through the centre of the mow was smouldering and ready to burst out in flames when exposed to a draft of air, it was found necessary to keep the top of it constantly wet. Fortunately, a hose from a nearby hydrant and pails in hands of students afforded ample means of keeping the top of the mow constantly saturated, which prevented the hay in the barn from bursting into flames, and also prevented the hay that was thrown out of the mow from burning. All of the central portion of the mow was thoroughly compacted, hot and smoking. The high temperature of the hay made it decidedly uncomfortable for those who were working to save the barn from burning by removing this smouldering fodder. The continued application of water on the surface of the mow alone made this possible on account of the excessive heat. Not until all this lot of hay was removed from the barn was the danger from fire thought to be over. The floor of the barn on which this mow of hay rested is constructed of two thickness of wide pine boards so placed as to perfectly break joints. This floor forms the ceiling over the cow stable and is about eleven feet high. The holes burned through the floor were over the middle of the stable and not near partitions or posts. From the positions of these holes burned through the floor, it would seem improbable if not impossible for the origin of the fire to have been either accidental or incendiary. The side of the barn is matched lumber; this undoubtedly averted a serious loss by fire by preventing anything like a draft to supply air to the hay already on fire.

There was cornfodder to the depth of about a foot at the bottom of the mow underneath the hay. The hay was second growth clover and timothy, mostly clover, quite fine, and when harvested was thought to be in unusually fine condition. The fine quality of the hay, height of the mow and the fact that nearly all of this hay was put in the mow with a horse fork and dropped from a considerable height, all were potent factors in thoroughly compressing this mow of hay. Adjoining this mow was another filled with cornfodder, the two being separated only by a cross beam and the divisions that would naturally be made by filling at different times. An examination of the pile of damaged hay after being thrown out of the barn showed that a large portion of it was so thoroughly charred that it would crumble when handled. Some of the hay had not been subjected to so great a heat and was only brown in color, but wholly unfit for stock food. The larger portion of this body of hay was subjected to so great a heat the whole amount was nearly a total loss. It was thought to be impracticable to separate the small amount of bright hay from the damaged portion as the two were pretty thoroughly mixed in removing the hay from the barn. The insurance company paid for 23 tons at \$11.00 per ton.

For several days previous to the fire, a peculiar odor had been noticed about the barn, and a somewhat careful examination was made to ascertain its source. The result of this examination seemed to indicate that the rowen in this mow was heating but no indication of fire was seen or even suspected. This odor was noticed not only by men working about the barn but by other persons who had occasion to pass on the leeward side within

forty or fifty rods of the barn. The odor was so strong that it was observed by many people and compared by some to that of burning grain. While positive proof as to the origin of this fire may be lacking, the circumstances are such that it seems safe to consider it of spontaneous origin.—George C. Watson.

EXTRA-EARLY POTATOES.

The potato is a hardy plant when it is protected from actual freezing. Indeed the tubers will survive without injury when the ground in which they lie is actually frozen. This immunity is due to the fact that the water in the potatoes holds some matters in solution, and solutions do not freeze at the actual freezing point of pure water. Thus in the south potatoes may be planted during February or early in March, when the ground is free from frost and dry enough to turn a good furrow. The seed is put in the usual manner, but covered with a double ridge as a protection against the possible freezing of the soil. As soon as the risk of frost is over, the ridge is leveled down with the Acme harrow, leaving the surface in the finest condition. A light, sloping tooth harrow is used after that and until the potatoes are too large. If danger of a late frost is imminent, a furrow is thrown over the young plants, or this may be done anyhow, as it encourages root growth and certainly increases the product. This method is used only for the early crop, the main planting being made in May and up to the first of July for succession. The seed may be kept in the very best condition and quite dormant until July, by putting the tubers two feet in the ground and covering them to exclude air. Where the ground is deeply covered with snow and never frozen during the winter, as in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, the planting may be done as soon as the crop is harvested, the seed being perfectly safe in the ground. The yield is increased 50 per cent. by this method.—Henry Stewart.

MUST USE THE KNIFE

Said the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was Taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how William W. Adams of 127 South Avenue, that city, was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated. In fact was so bad that the doctors advised me to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and in fact nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

to many people, for it saved my life."

In speaking to Mrs. Adams, she said: "About a year ago I was in a very feeble state of health, being completely run down. I had doctored considerably, but without permanent relief. One day one of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I did. My trouble was dyspepsia, and for a long while I was unable to be about at all, but after taking a few doses I was completely cured, and now enjoy good health."

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood, stirs the liver and causes healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, it is a well known specific.

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\$15.00 is the actual asking price of these suits, but as a special offering we make it an object to the early buyer at

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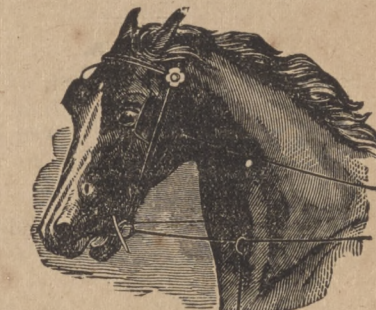
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